

the tap-root, prostrate; branches slender, obscurely 3- or 4-angled, reddish-brown, 1--6 cm. long, leafy; leaves oblong-lanceolate or spatulate, rounded at the end and tapering to a short petiole, often tomentose on the lower side, 1.5--3 cm. long, 2--5 mm. wide; inflorescence in the axils of leaves and in terminal, interrupted racemes, the terminal section being spherical or oval, 5--8 mm. long, and 5 mm. wide; perianth greenish, flattened, 5-parted to near the base, the sections white-edged and sometimes reddish-tinted; achenes lenticular, circular, biconcave, slightly umbonate, dark brown, dull, 2.5 mm. in diameter.

Type locality: on the Nabesna Road, Mile 89, in Alaska, June 24, 1947, collected by Dutilly, Iapage, and O'Neill no. 21556. This dwarf subarctic plant is related to Fersicaria tomentosa (Schrank) Bicknell and Fersicaria scabra (Moench). The leafy inflorescence and the dull, reddish-brown achenes clearly distinguish it. I take pleasure in naming this species in honor of Rev. Hugh O'Neill, who has long collected and studied the northern Canadian and Alaskan floras. The type specimen is deposited in the Langlois Herbarium at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

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#### A NEW SPECIES OF EUPATORIUM FROM THE WEST INDIES

Joseph V. Monachino

In 1945 I had the pleasure of identifying specimens of phanerogams collected by José I. Ctero and C. E. Chardon on Mona Island, an island having an area of about twenty square miles and lying midway between Puerto Rico and Hispaniola. These specimens are to serve as botanical vouchers for species to be discussed in Dr. Ctero's forthcoming article on the vegetation of Mona Island. A new species of Eupatorium was discovered among the collection. As it might be a rather long time before his manuscript appears in print, Dr. Ctero has requested that I legitimize the name of this novelty by formal publication at this time.

EUPATORIUM OTEROI Monachino, sp. nov. Fruticulus glaber; foliis oppositis non punctatis, petiolis ca. 1--2 cm. longis, laminis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis, ca. 2.5--5 cm. longis, 1.5--3.5 cm. latis, ad apicem acutis vel obtusis, ad basin late cuneatis, plerumque serratis; inflorescentiis corymbosis multicapitatis, capitulis ca. 12-floribus, involucris cylindrico-ellipticis, 4.5--5 mm. longis, bracteis imbricatis ca. 4-seriatis oblongis vel anguste spatulato-oblongis, ca. 2--4

mm. longis, 0.6 mm. latis, ad apicem rotundatis vel obtusis, 3-striatis, apicem versus parce ciliatis, caeterum glabris; seminibus ca. 2--3 mm. longis glabris, pappi setis ca. [1--] 1.6--2.3 mm. longis.

Shrubby, glabrous; leaves opposite, not punctate nor resinous, pergameneous, the petioles about 1--2 cm. long, sparsely minutely ciliate at the base, the blades ovate to ovate-lanceolate, ca. 2.5--5 cm. long, 1.5--3.5 cm. broad, acute to obtuse at apex, broadly cuneate at base, serrate to coarsely crenate-dentate or rarely entire, 3-nerved from the base, the reticulation moderately expressed; inflorescence in many-headed corymbs, glabrous; capitulum sessile or short-peduncled, ca. 12-flowered [number of achenes], the flowers light purple [fide Britton], the involucre cylindric-elliptic, 4.5--5 mm. long; bracts imbricated in about 4 series, rather rigid, oblong to narrowly spatulate-oblong, about [1.6--] 2--4 mm. long, 0.6 mm. broad, rounded or obtuse at apex, usually 3-striate (sometimes with 1 or 2 fainter lines), sparsely ciliate toward the apex, otherwise glabrous, achenes 3--5-angled, dark brown, ca. 2--3 mm. long, completely glabrous, smooth, the pappus of ca. 20--25 bristles, white, barbellate, ca. [1--] 1.6--2.3 mm. long.

Type: Otero & C. E. Chardón 821, limestone plateau, Mona Island, March 9, 1944, deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden, New York City, with a fragment in the United States National Herbarium, Washington.

Additional material examined: Mona Island, Puerto Rico:

Britton, Cowell & Hess 1672, coastal rocks, Sardinera, Feb. 20-26, 1914; F. L. Stevens 6376, Dec. 20-21, 1913 (N. Y. Bot. Gd.)

Eupatorium Oteroi obviously belongs under the genus Osmia in Britton & Wilson's Botany of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands (Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, New York Acad. Sci. 2 (2): 287. 1925). It is easily distinguished from all the species of Osmia described therein, however, by the non-punctate character of its leaves.

In a very superficial way, E. Oteroi bears a resemblance to E. corymbosum Aubl. It belongs in the Ser. Imbricata, Sect. Cylindrocephala, as defined by De Candolle (Prod. Syst. Nat. 5: 141. 1836) or Sect. Cylindrocephala as defined by B. L. Robinson (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. 54 (4): 269, 270. 1918).

Two species of Eupatorium are reported from Mona Island by N. L. Britton (The vegetation of Mona Island, Annals Missouri Bot. Gard. 2: 49. 1915). The one named E. atriplicifolium Lam. is E. Oteroi, judging from the material deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The second species is E. odoratum L.

S. F. Blake was kind enough to compare a fragment of the type collection, and reports that he was not able to match it in the West Indian material of Eupatorium at the United States National Herbarium.